

GOVERNOR'S STAFF IS ANNOUNCED

Executive Order Is Issued by Adjutant General.

ENCAMPMENT AT PERRY

Burlingame Issues Special Order to Militia.

Guthrie, O. T., Sept. 25.—The announcement of the staff of Governor W. M. Jenkins as commander of the Oklahoma National Guard, was made today. The following executive order was issued from the office of Adjutant General Burlingame:

Territory of Oklahoma, Headquarters of the National Guard, Guthrie, O. T., Sept. 25, 1901. The staff of the Oklahoma National Guard is announced as follows:

Brigadier General, E. P. Burlingame, adjutant general, ex-officio quartermaster general, paymaster general, paymaster general and chief of ordnance, chief of staff.

Captain Samuel Billings of Enid, inspector general.

Major Harry W. Pentecost of Guthrie, judge advocate general.

Major John W. Duke of Guthrie, surgeon general.

Captain Henry H. Simek of Nowata, aide-de-camp.

Captain William A. Kalps of Perkins, aide-de-camp.

W. M. JENKINS, Governor, Commander in Chief.

Official Order: E. P. BURLINGAME, Adjutant General.

The preparations for the territorial encampment at Perry are being made. On October 15 all of the companies will be in that city and the encampment will be in earnest. The captain of the various companies are drifting their men and otherwise shaping their companies for the big event in military circles.

The following order was issued by Adjutant General Burlingame:

The several companies and detachments of the Oklahoma National Guard will leave their home stations for the encampment at Perry, Oklahoma, October 15-20, 1901, as per the following schedule:

Band A—Guthrie, October 15.

Band B—Guthrie, October 15.

Band C—Oklahoma City, October 15.

Band D—Blackwell, October 15.

Band E—Pawnee, October 15.

Band F—Oklahoma City, October 15.

Band G—Lawton, October 15.

Band H—Edmond, October 15.

Band I—Lawton, October 15.

Band J—Lawton, October 15.

Band K—Lawton, October 15.

Band L—Lawton, October 15.

Band M—Lawton, October 15.

Band N—Lawton, October 15.

Band O—Lawton, October 15.

Band P—Lawton, October 15.

Band Q—Lawton, October 15.

Band R—Lawton, October 15.

Band S—Lawton, October 15.

Band T—Lawton, October 15.

Band U—Lawton, October 15.

Band V—Lawton, October 15.

Band W—Lawton, October 15.

Band X—Lawton, October 15.

Band Y—Lawton, October 15.

Band Z—Lawton, October 15.



AN EXCELLENT COMBINATION

The pleasant method and beneficial effects of the well known remedy, Syrup of Figs, manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co., illustrate the value of obtaining this reliable laxative principle of plants known to be medicinal, laxative and purgative in its form most refreshing to the taste and acceptable to the system. It has been found strengthening laxative, cleansing the system effectively, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers gently yet promptly and enabling one to overcome habitual constipation permanently. Its perfect freedom from every objectionable quality and substance, and its acting on the kidneys, liver and bowels, without weakening or irritating them, make it the ideal laxative.

In the process of manufacturing figs are used, as they are pleasant to the taste, but the medicinal qualities of the remedy are obtained from senna and other aromatic plants, by a method known to the California Fig Syrup Co. only.

In order to get its beneficial effects and to avoid imitations, please remember the full name of the Company printed on the front of every package.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.

3441 MISSION ST., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N. Y. Available at all Druggists—25¢ per bottle.

Man who sold him the property he stated that he was informed that the Choctaw would soon transfer its division to the city. The moving here of this division will bring a large number of families here which will be a big addition to the growth of the city and to the society of the city. The division will cause an increase in the city's business, which will be a small matter. The moving of so many families here will also stimulate the demand for good, reliable houses.

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Signature of J. C. Watson

TO ENLARGE ICE PLANT.

Chickasha Has \$30,000 More Invested in Her Business Part.

Chickasha, O. T., Sept. 25.—J. V. Good and Sam Davidson of Port Worth, Texas, arrived in this city last night, says the Express.

The object of their visit here is to transact business relative to the enlargement of the ice plant, increasing its capacity from 20 to 30 tons.

We are informed by these gentlemen that a new set of machinery will be purchased for the addition to the plant and that it will be placed in such manner as to work separate and distinct from the old machinery now in place, so that in case of a breakdown the injured machine can be run, thus supplying the demand for ice under unfavorable conditions.

This additional investment by this company is further evidence of their confidence in Chickasha's future.

Attention.

To enable the people of the west to make a visit to their friends and relatives in Oklahoma and Indian Territory, the Pennsylvania lines will make low rates with liberal ticket conditions. A. B. Ritchie, Traveling Passenger Agent for that line at Joplin, Mo., will furnish any information you desire.

Another Oklahoma Anarchist.

Guthrie, O. T., Sept. 25.—William Fairford created much trouble for himself yesterday at Lawton, Oklahoma, by declaring his sympathy for Emma Goldman and saying it would have been better if her people if McKinley had been killed long ago. He was well known by his neighbors and ordered to leave town.

Cheap Rates.

To points in Indiana and Ohio via the Vanderbilt-Pennsylvania line, tickets good for thirty days. For further information, rates, schedules, etc., address A. B. Ritchie, Traveling Passenger Agent, Joplin, Mo.

BAKERS WILL ORGANIZE.

Oklahoma City Bread Makers Are Seeking for Protection.

Oklahoma City, O. T., Sept. 25.—The bakers of this city are submerged by the increased demand for bread. In the past three weeks the demand has increased three-fold. Bakers have been working on an average of 20 to 40 hours each day for the city trade alone. Their business has increased to double that amount and is still going upward.

In view of this great increase, four or five bread makers have been increased in price. Bread is selling at the old rate, three cents a loaf for a dollar, at retail, and thirty-six, at wholesale. One baker is selling thirty-six and forty loaves for one dollar. The weight of the loaves has not been reduced and is the same. The baker who sells more loaves for one dollar than the others are selling for one dollar for a nickel, but his loaves are lighter and made up purposely. It weighs almost thirteen ounces each, making about one and one-half pounds of bread for five cents. The reason offered for the increased demand for bread is said to be on account of the drought. The shortage is reasonable, especially potatoes, and the price for them being so high that people cannot afford to buy them. The hot weather has had its effect, but this generally happens for during the summer months themselves go away with as much comfort as possible, and baking bread forms a large part of the work.

An attempt is to be made to organize the bakers and manufacture uniform weight and price of bread. This is the outcome of the effort of the bakers of the city to get the city to regulate the weight of loaves of bread and placing a limit upon it by the law.

Lawton Methodist Church Christened.

Guthrie, O. T., Sept. 25.—The first Methodist church of Lawton was granted a charter by Secretary Cowan, for a period of three years. The trustees of the church are: W. D. Smith, J. C. Harvey, W. C. Smith, J. W. Smith, W. C. Smith and J. W. Smith.

Send for our free book, and write our physicians about your case. Medical advice free.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA, GA.

PRISONER KICKS ON GOING HOME

Illinois Sheriff Serves Requisition Papers on Coulson.

IS TANGLED AFFAIR

Officer Goes to Guthrie to Confer With Strang.

Guthrie, O. T., Sept. 25.—Sheriff A. A. Byers of Coles County, Ill., was in the city yesterday to confer with Attorney General Strang relative to a requisition which was honored by Governor W. M. Jenkins on the previous day for the return of Chas. Coulson who is now in jail in Watonga, to Charleston, Illinois. Chas. H. Woods, assistant attorney general attended to the matter owing to the absence of Judge Strang who is attending court at Taloga. The case is rather a complicated one and caused the Illinois officer much trouble before he could get the desired information.

Coulson is wanted in Illinois for the alleged buying and receiving property stolen from the Illinois Central railroad company. Coulson and his father, who is also under arrest, were in the second hand business and are said to have purchased guns, brasses and other material belonging to the railroad company. Coulson is making a determined effort to defeat the plans of the Illinois sheriff. He has retained the law firm of Blake, Blake & Becka of St. Louis, one of the best known law firms in the western part of Oklahoma to take care of his case. Habeas corpus proceedings have been brought. Coulson in this action declares that he is innocent and is not a fugitive from justice. The case was to have been heard today by the probate judge of Illinois county, but was postponed until October 4. On ascertaining what the probate judge had done, Mr. Byers returned to this city to consult with Judge Byers.

Mr. Woods informed Mr. Byers that under the statutes in Oklahoma, the sheriff must take the prisoner to the nearest district court and have the hearing immediately. The bringing of habeas corpus before the probate judge has no jurisdiction in the matter. Judge Woods explained the sheriff of Illinois county regarding the case and citing the law on the matter. The sheriff stated that he would take the prisoner to Tulsa where Judge John L. McCreary is sitting court. Judge Strang will be present to represent the territory in the matter. Since the requisition has been honored by Governor Jenkins it is the duty of the attorney general to act in the matter. Sheriff Byers left last night for Watonga.

COURT'S WORK IS RESUMED

Continued From First Page.

In response to further questions Admiral Cotton said that he had the original translations of the cipher dispatches addressed to the Harvard. The dispatch of May 3 was then read to him as follows:

"Washington, May 25, 1901. 'Harvard,' St. Nicholas Mole, Hayti. 'Proceed at once and inform Schley and also the senior officer present off Santiago as follows:—'

"All department's information indicates Spanish division is still at Santiago. The department looks to you to ascertain the facts and the enemy. If therein, does not leave without a decisive action, what, within your knowledge, did Commander Schley do in obedience to these instructions?'

"The object of the firing squadron, supposing they departed on that day as indicated by the signal for Key West, and the leaving of your own vessel for Kingston, what of the American force was left off Santiago to prevent the exit of Cervantes' fleet from that harbor?'

"I have no personal knowledge of that fact."

Judge Advocate Lemley then started to read dispatches received by Admiral Cotton from Admiral Schley, delivered by the Spanish fleet in the harbor.

Mr. Hanna here introduced a copy of a dispatch received from Admiral Sampson, which had been received by the Harvard and which had not been made public before. It was stated that this message had been written on May 22. A notation on it showed that it had been received on May 23. The dispatch was in cipher and was directed to the Harvard at St. Nicholas. It was translated by Lieutenant Beall and as presented read:

"The Spanish squadron at Santiago; if previous to May 15 scout off Santiago. Communicate with Schley if he (they) moves west. Schley is expected May 24 at Santiago from Cienfuegos. Telegraph from Nicholas Mole to Key West. If he (they) moves east, let the Harvard follow. Then go to Santiago to meet him. I shall be at Cay Francis with squadron. If two squads are available one should keep track of the Spanish squadron."

Admiral Cotton said that the copy which he had read had been retained by him. He added that at that time and on the 23rd, to Admiral Schley he had been on the 23rd, and not on the 24th of May.

RAYNER GETS HOT.

Mr. Rayner here raised the point that the document read was a copy and not the original. He also called attention to the fact that the document had not been printed in the official reports of the navy department. An animated controversy followed in which Mr. Rayner commented upon the (in his opinion) inaccuracy of the department reports. He demanded the original dispatch and added: "This is an inquiry and not a prosecution, and you are here to protect and vindicate Admiral Schley as much as we are."

He said that Admiral Schley had turned in all his papers and that Admiral Sampson's papers should also be available for the purposes of the court.

Captain Lemley then produced the original cipher copy of the dispatch. He asked the witness to show he had received the message and the latter replied: "I received, from cable office on board the Harvard at St. Nicholas Mole, the dispatch of which this is a translation. Lieutenant Beall made the translation."

"Is it a correct translation of the cipher?'

"I have it to be."

"Did Beall so state to you or did he read it to you as a correct translation?'

"He handed that to me as a correct translation of the original dispatch in cipher and I believe it correct."

"Now I will ask you whether, according to the best of your knowledge and your best recollection of the subject, you delivered on the 23rd of May to Commander Schley this dispatch?'

"To the best of my knowledge and belief."

"I desire to inform counsel that I have a record of the dispatches that were received by me or that came addressed to the Harvard or addressed to the senior officer at St. Nicholas Mole or Kingston, Jamaica, I have not a record of the dispatches that came and were delivered to Commander Schley, except one."

Mr. Rayner: "You spoke of four or five dispatches."

"The dispatches to which I have referred are those which were received by the Harvard and by me."

"Have you a record of those?'

"I have a record of the dispatches that were received by the Harvard and were received by me as the commanding officer of the Harvard as I have not a clear record of the dispatches that were addressed or delivered to Commander Schley or the senior officer off Santiago."

"The witness' statement was approved in the appendix to the report of the board of investigation, May 6, 1901. The report of this board, adjourned for lunch."

THE AFTERNOON SESSION.

When the court convened after lunch, Mr. Rayner resumed his cross-examination of Admiral Cotton. His first effort was to reconcile certain dates, saying that it was most important that they should be correct. He would admit the delivery of one dispatch on the 23rd, but the contents were that the other dispatches were delivered on the 24th. He called the admiral's attention to the fact that one of the dispatches which he had said was delivered on May 27 and had been dated at Washington as of that date. This is the dispatch in which Secretary Long had instructed the commander to explicitly whether Cervantes' fleet was in Santiago harbor. The admiral said that if he had said that this dispatch was delivered on the 23rd he had made a mistake; that it was delivered on the 24th, after his return to Kingston. The admiral said that he was certain that he delivered messages from Captain to Commander Schley on the 23rd. He said: "I delivered to Commander Schley two dispatches on the morning of the 23rd. I think it probable that among those dispatches which I spoke of having handed to him on that date there may have been some which were addressed to me and not to him which contained information such as I thought he should have. Of the two dispatches addressed to him one was from Admiral Sampson, the other from the navy department."

Referring to his conversation with Admiral Schley concerning the coal supply of the fleet on the 23rd, Admiral Cotton said that Admiral Schley had expressed "boltonism" and that that word has been omitted from the printed copy of the dispatch. He also stated that whereas the coal had added to the 550 tons of coal would be necessary the printed copy made it 10,000 tons. It was also stated in the original that the Harvard was going to Port Royal, where as Kingston had been inserted in the printed copy. There also was an "admiral" changed on the Harvard to the "admiral" at Santiago. Then related a conversation he had had with Admiral Schley concerning a proposition of Lieutenant Beall, of the Harvard to go ashore and put himself in communication with the Cuban insurgents. He could not, he said, recall the exact words of the conversation, but at all events Mr. Beall had not been ordered ashore.

Judge Advocate Lemley then asked: "After you delivered the order and prior to the dispatch which he delivered you to be sent to Kingston, what effort did he make to locate Cervantes' fleet, to your knowledge?'

"I have no knowledge."

"Did he with his squadron, at that time approach Santiago?'

"He did not. I will qualify that to this extent. The vessels, of course, were not at anchor; they were moving about and there were directions for movement toward the harbor. I do not know whether the department looks to you to ascertain the facts that the enemy, if therein, does not leave without a decisive action, what, within your knowledge, did Commander Schley do in obedience to these instructions?'

"The object of the firing squadron, supposing they departed on that day as indicated by the signal for Key West, and the leaving of your own vessel for Kingston, what of the American force was left off Santiago to prevent the exit of Cervantes' fleet from that harbor?'

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THE OFFICIAL DISPATCH.

Following is the text of the dispatch sent to the navy department:

"Received dispatch of May 26, by Harvard off Santiago de Cuba. Merriam's engine is disabled and she is helpless; am obliged to have her towed to Key West. I am forced to remain in the vicinity of the Texas, Maribehad, Vixen and Brooklyn from collier, owing to very rough seas and boisterous weather since leaving Key West. Brooklyn is the only one in squadron having more than sufficient coal to reach Key West. Impossible to reach off Santiago in present state of coal on account of the squadron. Not possible to coal to leeward of Cape Chuz in summer, owing to southwest winds. Harvard just reported to me she has only coal enough to reach Jamaica, and she will proceed to Port Royal. Also received only small vessel could coal at Gonaves and Mole, Haiti. Minneapolis has only coal enough to reach Key West and same of Yale, which will tow Merriam. It is to be regretted that the department's orders cannot be obeyed earnestly, as we have all striven to that end. I am forced to return to Key West via Yucatan channel for coal. Can ascertain nothing concerning enemy. Was obliged to send Eagle to Port Antonio, Jamaica, yesterday, as she had only 37 tons of coal on board. Will leave St. Paul here. Will require 5,500 tons of coal at Key West."

Rayner addressed the court concerning these charges. He said that Admiral Schley had spoken of the weather as "boltonism" and that that word has been omitted from the printed copy of the dispatch. He also stated that whereas the coal had added to the 550 tons of coal would be necessary the printed copy made it 10,000 tons. It was also stated in the original that the Harvard was going to Port Royal, where as Kingston had been inserted in the printed copy. There also was an "admiral" changed on the Harvard to the "admiral" at Santiago. Then related a conversation he had had with Admiral Schley concerning a proposition of Lieutenant Beall, of the Harvard to go ashore and put himself in communication with the Cuban insurgents. He could not, he said, recall the exact words of the conversation, but at all events Mr. Beall had not been ordered ashore.

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